

Monitoring Pesticides for TMDL Development in the San Joaquin River Basin, California

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and

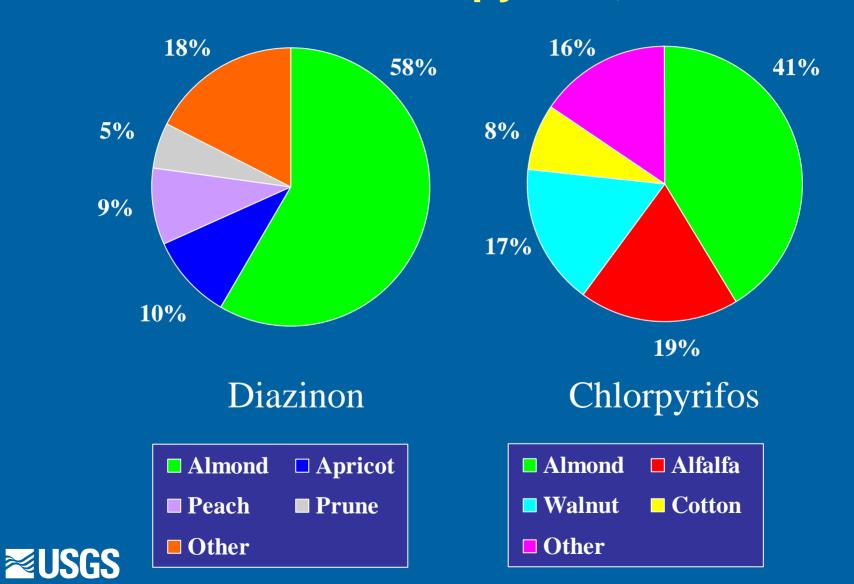
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Monitoring Components

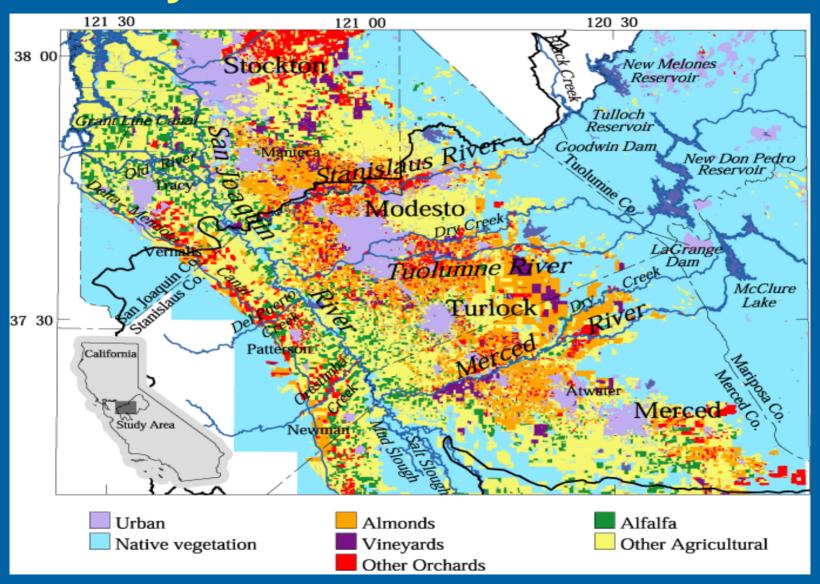
- 2000 Dormant Spray
 - 2 storms (January/February)
 - 5 major river; 8 minor tributaries
- 2001 Dormant Spray
 - 2 storms (January/February)
 - 6 major river; 1 minor trib; 1 storm drain; 8 rainfall
- 2001 In-Season
 - weekly, April through August
 - 8 major river; 4 minor tributaries



Ancillary Data – Main Agricultural Uses of Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos, 1995-99

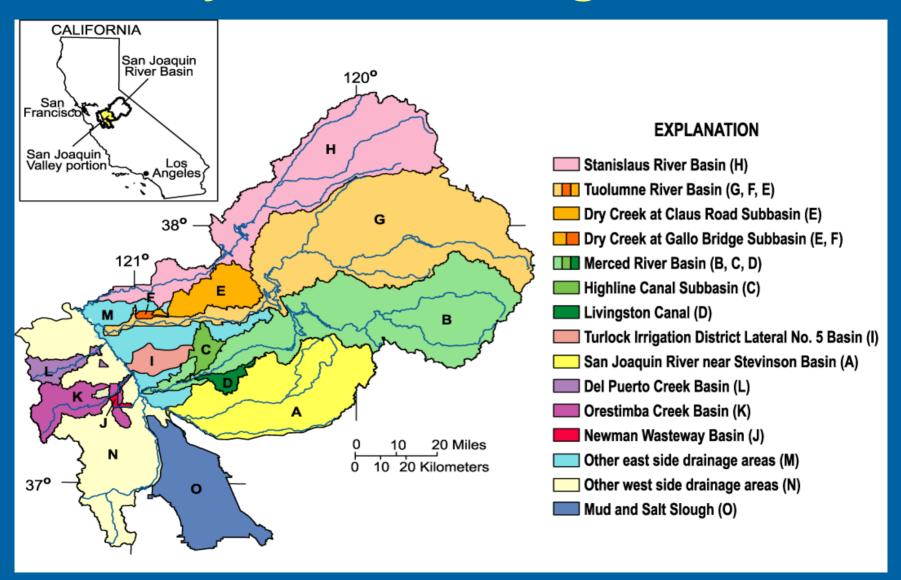


Ancillary Data – Land Use



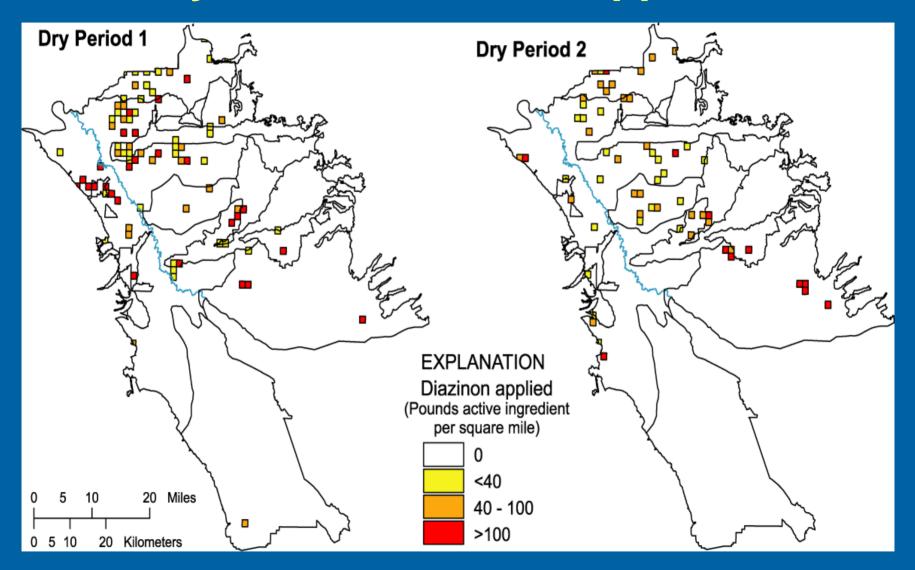


Ancillary Data – Drainage Basins



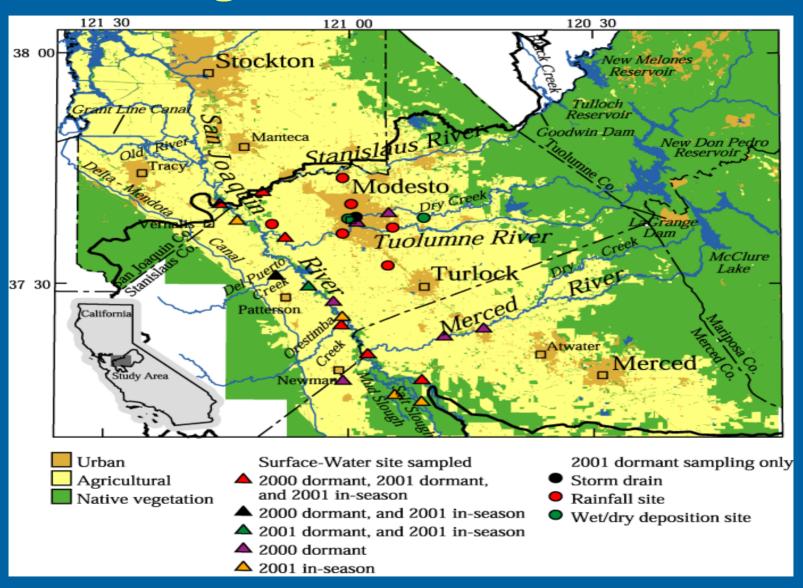


Ancillary Data – Diazinon Application



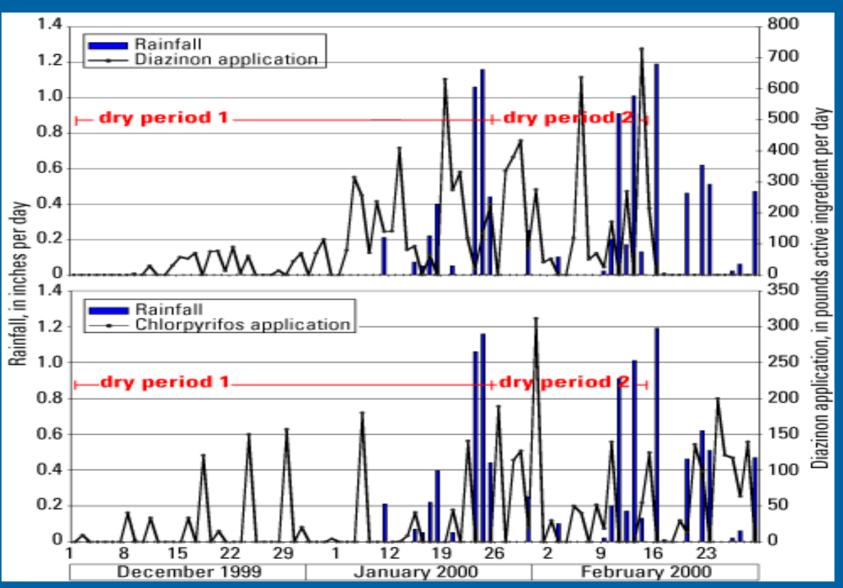


Monitoring Sites



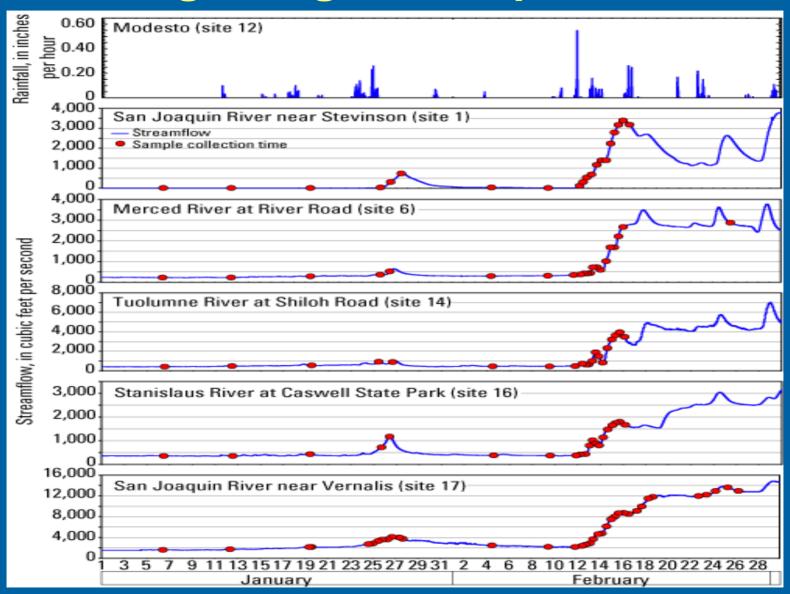


Monitoring Design – Application & Rainfall



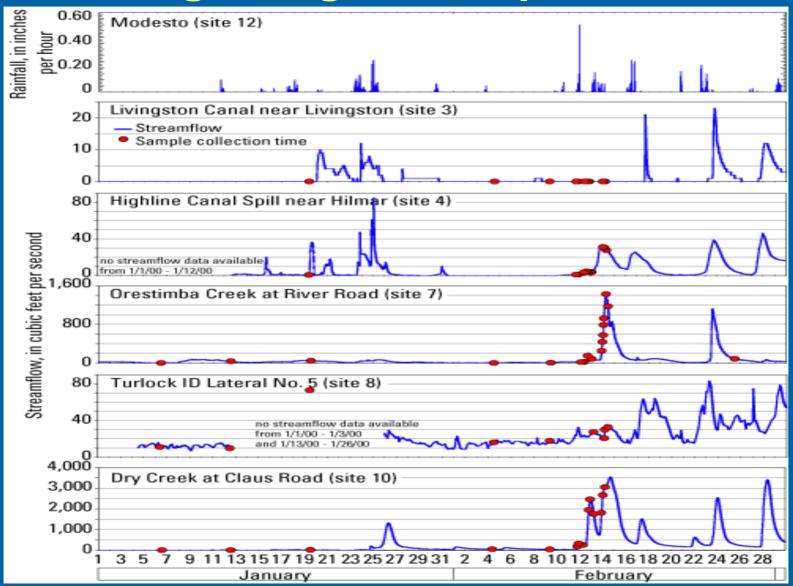


Monitoring Design – Sample Collection



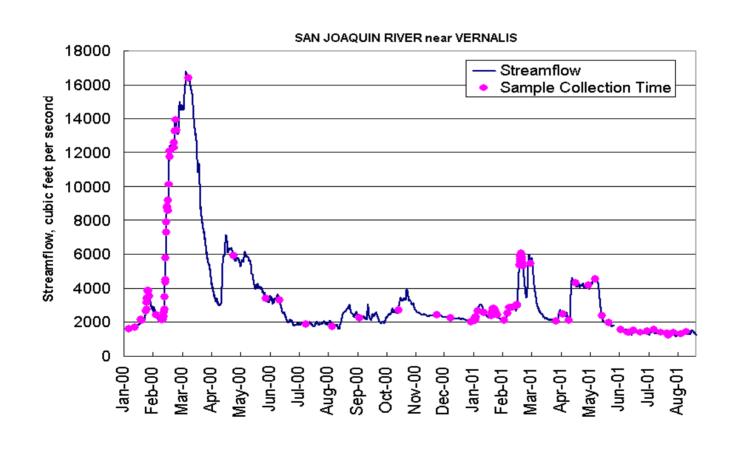


Monitoring Design – Sample Collection





Monitoring Design – Sample Collection





QA/QC

- Blanks
 - 24 field blanks
- Replicates
 - 34 replicates (mostly split; some sequential)
- Spikes
 - 16 lab-spiked environmental samples
- EWI versus Grab
 - 11 simultaneous collections
- Environmental Samples
 - 639 (about 12 percent QC overall = 85/724)

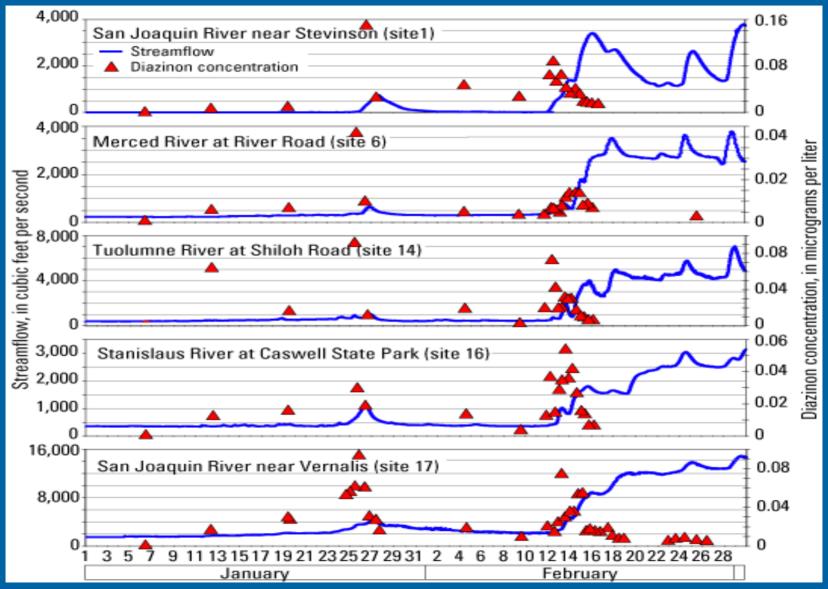


Data Interpretation

- Concentrations
- Instantaneous loads
- Total storm and nonstorm loads
- Load as % of application by subbasin
- Yield per contributing subbasin area

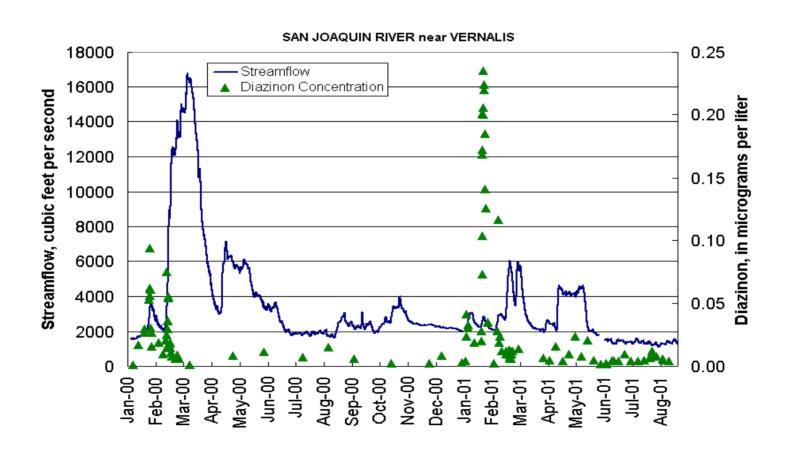


Diazinon Concentrations



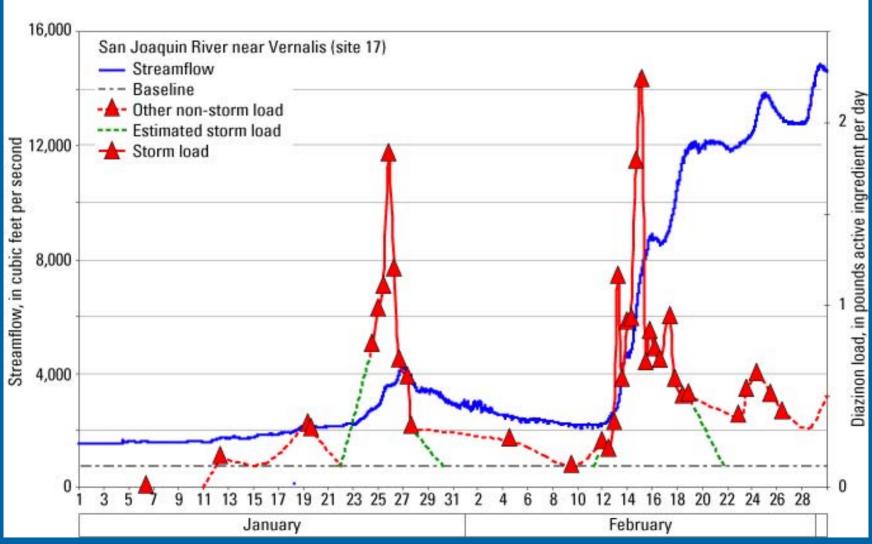


Diazinon Concentrations



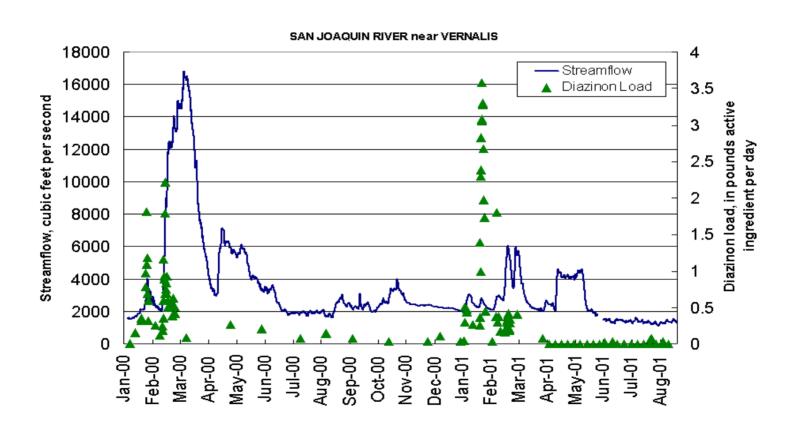


Diazinon Loads





Diazinon Loads





Conclusions

- Sampling frequency is determined by pesticide application and hydrology
- Real-time hydrologic information is essential to storm sampling
- Ancillary data is very useful for site selection and data interpretation

